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SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OF THE KAZAN' INSTITUTE
FOR THE ADVANCED TRAINING OF PHYSICIANS IMENI V. I. LENIN

-USSR-

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FOREWORD

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Following is the translation of an article by Docent
N. I. Vylegzhanin in Kazanskiy meditsinskiy zhurnal
(Kazan' Medical Journal), No 6, Kazan', 1960, pages 82-83.⁷

The Conference took place on the 23rd and 25th April 1961 in commemoration of the 90th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, the 40th anniversary of the TASSR (Tatarskiy autonomnyy sovet'skiy sotsialisticheskiy respublik /Tatar autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic/) and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Institute. The opening reports were devoted to these significant dates.

A special section of the conference was assigned to 27 reports. Six of these summarized the many years' work done by a number of basic departments (pediatrics, surgery and oncology, obstetrics and gynecology, roentgenology and radiology, and others).

Prof I. I. Rusetskiy in his report "Neurologic Conception of Neuritis of Internal Organs", defined these diseases as complex autonomic syndromes with the capacity to impair the function of a given organ. He also isolated two new forms of neuritis related to the revalence of senescence or trophic disturbances. Another problem posed was the mechanism of the inception and fixation of developing autonomic nervous syndromes. Means of treatment were indicated; psychotherapeutic, physiotherapeutic, and medicinal.

Under the direction of Prof L. M. Rakhlin, the work of the First Department of Therapy has, during the past five years, assembled many new facts concerning the functional state of the endocrine apparatus in atherosclerosis. This is a number of so-called "internal factors", typical of the condition of neurohumoral regulation and metabolic aspects in depth during atherosclerosis. These works are of a clinico-experimental character. During the first stage of this work, a regular pattern of periodic changes in thyroid function was established, both in experimental atherosclerosis and in humans. In the latter, the changes were more complex. During the second stage of these researches, the problem was the degree of hypophysis involvement in the "internal factors" chain during atherosclerosis. Research established an intensification of thyrotropic stimulation of the thyroid gland both in experimental hypercholester-

olemia (B. S. Maksudov), and in many atherosclerotic patients in the clinic (L. A. Lushnikova). In the last phase of the "internal factors" study, there is a clear indication of change in the adaptive and compensatory function of the neurohumoral regulatory system during atherosclerosis.

Of the other reports in the therapeutic group, that of Docent K. F. Firsova, "Concerning the Biochemical Basis of Cardiac Deficiency during Experimental Diphtherial Intoxication," attracted the audience's attention.

Treatment of certain skin and gynecological diseases with needle puncture was described (G. Z. Mikhamed'yarov and L. Sh. Zalyayeva). Other reports dealt with changes in the stomach's evacuating function during certain oral poisonings (I. A. Kelin), and with the neurologic syndrome in tuberculosis and lung swellings (A. N. Krever, E. I. Chizhova, and U. Sh. Akhmerov).

Prof M. Kh. Fayzullin and I. Kh. Galimov reported on the roentgen therapy of hypophyseal adenomas and diencephalon syndromes; the therapy was controlled by the dynamics of bromine metabolism in the blood. It was pointed out that the study of the dynamics of bromine metabolism in the blood can serve as a test for the differential use of depth roentgen therapy in the indicated diseases. This increases the opportunities for effective roentgen therapy in these diseases.

Prof P. V. Kravchenko and S. I. Rudova shared credit for an experiment with pre-surgical preparation of patients with thyroid toxicosis.

Docent O. S. Radbil' reported on the mechanism of adaptation and compensation after abdominal resection. He established that in 70-80% of the operated cases, complete compensation of impaired functions of the alimentary organs occurred. In order to re-establish normal alimentary tract functions after surgical intervention, it is imperative to use the complex treatment of the functional impairments of the intestines, liver and gall bladder, and pancreas. Also included in this therapy are hyper- and hypoglycemia, the various albumin impairments and vitamin and mineral metabolism (therapeutic nourishment, medicinal therapy, etc.).

Docent M. Z. Sigal described his ten years' experimentation with electro-surgery on the alimentary-stomach-intestinal tract. He proved the possibility of using this method in operations of the alimentary tract. A new clamp was built for electro-surgical gastrectomies and alimentary resections. In collaboration with Engineer K. V. Kabanov, an instrument was developed for widening and lifting costal arches; surgeons, testing this instrument in practice, indicated their approval.

S. S. Kurbanayeva reported on experiments with surgical therapy in perforating gastric and duodenal ulcers.

The following reports were also made: 1) concerning dermal plastics (Docent V. S. Efimov); 2) concerning muscle-relaxing substances in surgery (N. A. Kolsanov); 3) concerning endaural tympanoplastics in chronic discharging otitis (F. V. Kastorskiy); and 4) concerning Rh factor conflict in obstetrical practice (L. Sh. Gilyazutdinova and N. P. Itsich and T. V. Potseluyeva).